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laws are brought to notice, and their sources clearly traced. The works published on the subject have been diligently catalogued, and the author has sometimes been led by his own scrupulosity to quote even publications of very limited importance.

However, if we were allowed to make a remark on this diligent "Guide," we would say that a little critical study on the part of the author would not have been out of place. He then would have taken those among his readers who are not familiar with the subject through more definite paths, and above all this very useful book of his would have assumed a more scientific character and one which it really deserves, since this publication has fulfilled that worthy task which we presume the author had taken upon himself to perform.

Orestes Ferrara.

REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Vol. XLII. 1917. Baltimore: LORD BALTIMORE PRESS. pp. 970.

This volume presents the picture of the American Bar Association at work. The papers which it contains are naturally of uneven merit and interest. M. Gaston De Leval's restrained but graphic recital of "Prussian Law As Applied in Belgium" deepens our sympathy and our indignation. Its quiet moving power presents a welcome contrast to the oratorical striving for effect which characterizes Professor McElroy's speech on "The Representative Idea and the War." Mr. Hampton L. Carson's essay on the great figures in legal scholarship contains the charm and learning with which his other writings have made us familiar. The sane and vigorous address of Mr. Hughes on "War Powers Under the Constitution" deserves reading and heeding by those who would exalt the theories of states rights and of *laissez faire* in war time. The report of the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law continues the valuable summaries of recent legislation which Mr. Parkinson has given us for several years. Professor Cook's plea for the improvement of legal education and of standards for admission to the bar deserves more attention from the profession than it is likely to receive.

Miss Claghorne's study of "Crime and Immigration" is easily the most scientific contribution in the volume, as the addresses of Senator Hardwick and of President Sutherland are the least. Miss Claghorne's careful array and analysis of concrete conditions disclosed by a clinical examination of immigrants admitted to Sing Sing prison contrasts strikingly in method with the fulminations of Senator Hardwick against congressional interdiction of interstate commerce in lottery tickets and the products of child labor, and with Ex-Senator Sutherland's Jeremiad against legislation in general. The Lottery Case, says Senator Hardwick, is "the most unsound of all the decisions of the great court that pronounced it, . . . productive of more harmful and dangerous results . . . than any judicial pronouncement in all our history save, perhaps, one" (page 220). "How much longer", he inquires, "can our wondrous dual system of government . . . withstand these persistent attacks, these insidious assaults upon its integrity?" (page 224). One misses in the Senator's speech the delight which might have been given by a not too extravagant use of the gentle art of under-statement.

A few excerpts will convey President Sutherland's message. "We have developed", he says, "a mania for regulating people" (page 201). The mania is on the increase. "Never before have the business activities of the people been so beset and bedevilled with vexatious statutes, prying commissions, and governmental intermeddling of

all sorts" (page 198). "I cannot imagine", he adds, "any greater misfortune to the people than for the general government to acquire and operate the telegraph, telephone and railroad lines of the country" (page 210). And there are Philippics against the Ship Purchase Bill, the prohibition of the private use of intoxicants, and the conferring of wide powers on the Federal Trade Board.

The annual complaints of lawyers against the volume of legislation are beginning to lack the charm of novelty. They began before 1601 when *Twyne's Case* was decided by the judges of the Star Chamber. For the complaint was familiar then, when answer was made as follows:

"To one who marvelled what should be the reason that acts and statutes are continually made at every parliament without intermission, and without end; a wise man made a good and short answer, both which are well composed in verse.

*'Quaeritur, ut crescant tot magna volumina legis?
In promptu causa est, crescit in orbe dolus.'*"

After three hundred years, is it not time that the leaders of our bar associations, when they consider the volume of legislation, give some thought to what, besides *dolus*, is increasing in the world to give rise to such legislation, and cease to content themselves with perennially chanting the ancient laments? Undoubtedly much of our legislation is unwise. We should naturally look to the bar for discriminating and helpful guidance in sifting the tares from the wheat. But such guidance will not come from men whose public addresses disclose no effort or capacity to understand the changing conditions that prompt legislators to meet real or fancied evils with new expedients. It is only because the address of the president of the American Bar Association in 1917 is in such complete unison with what bar associations year after year are hearing and applauding, that it is worthy of serious attention.

Thomas Reed Powell.

LEGAL REASONING AND BRIEFING. By JESSE FRANKLIN BRUMBAUGH. Indianapolis: BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY. 1917. pp. xvi, 775.

The title as well as the preface suggest a work confined in large part, if not exclusively, to the more austere and difficult phases of logic as applied to law, with particular reference to the preparation of written briefs. In this respect, Mr. Brumbaugh affords his readers a very pleasant surprise, as he has blended together, on the one hand, a treatment of logic and the rules of briefing, such as the title suggests, and also a wealth of interesting and attractive material, having a much wider application and covering in large measure the entire relations of the average lawyer with his clients, his witnesses, his opponents, and the court, in reference to matters of litigation. The result is a very happy one, in that it is made possible for the reader to cover some exceedingly difficult ground in a very thorough manner but without that feeling of mental exhaustion which might naturally be expected to follow the close study of the rules of logic as applied to legal concepts.

The second chapter, however, which treats the subject of deductive reasoning, is rather pedagogic and contains such terse and sometimes cryptic statements of the essential rules of logic that it will doubtless prove difficult and labored reading for a person not already quite familiar with the fundamentals of logic. Additional illustration and examples would probably have made this chapter much more useful